

THE KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT

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WHOLE NUMBER 1275

REAR ADMIRAL COWIE.



Rear Admiral Thomas J. Cowie, whose slogan, "The Battle of the Bonds," and able management of past Liberty loan campaigns in the navy were an inspiration to the "gobs" to do their utmost to back up the country's fighting men on land and sea, was selected by Secretary Daniels to launch the navy Victory loan campaign, April 21.

REAL DEBT OF HONOR

McAdoo Talks in Behalf of the Victory Loan.

Former Secretary of the Treasury Expresses Views of Achievements of American Boys.

Medford, Ore., April 16.—From the rear platform of his private car attached to a train en route from San Francisco to Portland, William G. McAdoo, former secretary of the treasury and minister of railroads, delivered a brief address in behalf of the Victory loan.

"In subscribing all we can to the Victory loan," said Mr. McAdoo, "we are merely discharging a debt of honor to our boys who saved our country and saved us thousands of lives and billions of treasure by winning the great struggle against evil and autocracy before we expected it was possible."

"Sixty thousand of them gave their lives, many thousands more gave their health, their sight, their arms and legs for the cause of liberty to the defense of which we sent them."

"They did the job well, gloriously well; they not only knocked the Kaiser out of the ring; they knocked him clean into Holland, and he will get some more or I am very much mistaken."

"It took money to do that. That money has been spent. Now your country merely asks you to pay that bill."

ARREST 87 RUSS IN U. S.

Foreigners Seized Near Pittsburgh for Plotting for Soviet in America.

Pittsburgh, April 18.—Eighty-seven Russians were arrested when police raided a meeting at McKees Rocks, near here. The officers were forced to use their clubs on six of the prisoners, who were slightly injured. Chief of Police B. J. Duff, who led the raiding squad, said that he had been observing the Russians for several weeks, and learning that a meeting was to be held, he attended with several men who speak the Russian language. They translated speeches for him, and the police chief says that remarks were made against the government of the United States, the speakers favoring a soviet regime. A moving van was secured by the officers, and three loads of prisoners were taken to the McKees Rocks police station.

HUNS ARE READY FOR PARIS

Brookdorff-Rantzau Supervising Preparations for German Peace Delegation's Departure.

Bern, April 18.—Foreign Minister Brookdorff-Rantzau has returned from Weimar and is supervising preparations for the German peace delegation's departure, a Berlin dispatch reported.

The council will fix the amount of the initial payment and instruct the commission as to the minimum amount to be collected. It is now estimated that this amount will run up to about \$45,000,000,000, of which Germany will be required to pay \$5,000,000,000 down in cash or securities.

Quiet at Lawrence, Mass.

Lawrence, Mass., April 9.—There was no renewal of rioting at the gates of the textile mills and the number of strike pickets abroad was small.

WILSON TO SAIL FOR U. S. APRIL 27

Enemy Called to Sign Treaty, Says Statement by Big Four.

SET APRIL 25 AT VERSAILLES

France Agrees to Peace Zone Along the Rhine—Premier Clemenceau Satisfied With the Settlement.

Paris, April 18.—President Wilson intends to sail for the United States April 27 or 28 after being present at the opening meeting of the peace congress at Versailles, Echo de Paris says. After his departure E. M. House will act for him, the newspaper adds. The council of four of the peace conference went into session again, with the question of the Adriatic for consideration.

Wilson Says Peace is Near. Paris, April 18.—A statement by President Wilson in behalf of the Council of Four says the questions of peace are so near complete solution that they will be quickly and finally drafted.

The announcement was contained in an official bulletin, which added that the German plenipotentiaries had been invited to meet at Versailles on April 25.

The statement follows: "In view of the fact that the questions which must be settled in the peace with Germany have been brought so near to complete solution that they can now quickly be put through the final process of drafting, those who have been most constantly in conference about them have decided to advise that the German plenipotentiaries be invited to meet the representatives of the associated belligerent nations at Versailles on April 25."

"This does not mean that the many other questions connected with the general peace settlement will be interrupted or that their consideration which has long been underway, will be retarded."

"On the contrary it is expected that rapid progress will now be made with those questions, so that they may also presently be expected to be ready for final settlement."

"It is hoped that the questions most directly affecting Italy, especially the Adriatic questions, can now be brought to a speedy agreement."

"The Adriatic question will be given for the time precedence over other questions and pressed by continual study to its final stage."

"The settlements that belong especially to the treaty with Germany will in this way be got out of the way at the same time that all other settlements are being brought to a complete formulation."

"It is realized that though the process must be followed, all the questions of the present great settlement are parts of a single whole."

Indemnity is Fixed. One hundred billion gold marks (\$25,000,000,000) is the amount Germany must pay the allied and associated governments for losses and damage caused in the war, plus other billions to be determined by a special commission on which Germany is to be represented.

This final conclusion has been reduced to writing after weeks of negotiation which took a wide range and involved frequent changes and modifications. The payment of the 100,000,000,000 gold marks is to be divided into three amounts, as follows:

First, twenty billions (\$5,000,000,000) within two years.

Second, forty billions (\$10,000,000,000) during 30 years beginning in 1921.

Third, forty billions (\$10,000,000,000) when a commission shall determine how it shall be done.

Germany must pay the \$5,000,000,000 before May 1, 1921. She must also issue immediately to the allied and associated governments \$20,000,000,000 of interest-bearing bonds.

The interest on the bonds until 1928 will be either 2 or 3 per cent and after that date will be 5 per cent.

Rhine to Be Zone of Safety.

It was stated in authoritative quarters that a satisfactory agreement had been reached on the question of the Rhine frontier, thus removing the last of the main obstacles in the way to the peace treaty.

Premier Clemenceau called on Colonel House and expressed himself as entirely satisfied with the settlement. This indicates that the French will secure guarantees which will protect them adequately against renewed German aggression.

The agreement is believed to include complete demilitarization of both banks of the Rhine extending 25 miles east of the river and throughout the German sections along the west bank, in which there will be no fortifications, no troops, and no conscriptions.



PHONE STRIKE ON IN NEW ENGLAND

Eight Thousand Operators Walk Out—Business Is at Standstill.

NO DISTURBANCE REPORTED

Girls Demand Higher Wages—12,000 Electrical Workers Threaten to Quit—Long-Distance Service Continued.

Boston, April 18.—Boston and virtually all of New England except Connecticut was tied up by a strike of 8,000 union telephone operators. The strike went into effect at 7 a. m., without disorder.

Business and social life of the New England states was seriously interrupted. As the strike takes in all of the capital cities, state and city business was almost at a standstill.

Electrical Workers May Quit. Twelve thousand electrical workers employed by the New England Telephone and Telegraph company and the Providence Telephone company have signified their intention of joining the telephone girls in effecting a complete tieup of the facilities of the two companies.

The Southern New England Telephone company, which operates the Connecticut lines, was not involved, owing to the non-organization of the telephone girls.

Long-Distance in Service. Only the long-distance operators with hands marked "LD" on their arms passed by the pickets. They were authorized to work.

Miss Julia O'Connor, president of the operators' union, was on picket at the main exchange, lending encouragement to the fifteen pickets on duty in front of the Milk Street building.

The extent of the strike, the inconveniences and the financial loss could not be estimated.

Demand Higher Wages.

The telephone operators are striking for higher wages and for a continuance of the system of collective bargaining that prevailed in New England for the last seven years. They have been receiving a minimum wage of \$7.50 a week after three months' service and a maximum of \$16 after seven years' service. They demand a scale ranging from \$10 a week on assignment to duty to \$22 a week after four years' service.

No Disturbance Reported.

Promptly at 7 o'clock in the morning every union operator on the night shifts walked out not to return to duty until ordered by the union. Not a single union girl of the day shifts appeared at that hour for duty.

In Boston it was probably the quietest strike in the history of union labor. There were no demonstrations. Pickets gathered in front of every exchange and paraded up and down in front of the buildings under the watchful eyes of policemen.

BREAK UP SEDITION MEET

Crowd of 500 Persons Led by Police and Firemen Stop Industrial Unionist Meeting at Farrell, Pa.

Farrell, Pa., April 18.—Led by Burgess J. H. Moody and members of the police and fire department of Farrell, a crowd of more than 500 persons, armed with rifles and bayonets, broke up an industrial unionist meeting here. William Dodge of Buffalo, N. Y., a leader of the meeting, was escorted to a railroad station near Farrell by authorities and was warned to leave immediately. The meeting was advertised as being held by the "I. W. U. W." but efforts to ascertain the meaning of the initials met with failure.

OPPOSED INTERFERING OF COURTS-MARTIAL

OBJECTS TO ANY PLAN TO TAKE CONTROL FROM THE PRESIDENT AND OTHERS.

Fundamental Defect in Our Court-Martial Procedure Is Not in the Machinery, But in the Failure To Carry Out Its Operations Properly.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—Three Major Generals of the regular army—Leonard Wood and Hugh L. Scott (retired), former Chiefs of the General Staff, and each of whom trained and commanded divisions during the war, and John L. Chamberlain, Inspector General before the American Bar Association committee inquiring into the subject of military justice, opposed a plan to take from the President and commanding Generals the control they now exercise over Courts-martial. The present controversy as to war-time sentences began with the proposal of Lieut.-Col. Samuel T. Ansell, then Acting Judge Advocate General, to repose in the Judge Advocate General final jurisdiction of these cases. These three officers agreed the proposed change would impair the disciplinary system, although all of them saw defects in existing laws or regulations which should be remedied. To meet complaints as to excessive sentences the officers were of the opinion that the President should be authorized by law to fix maximum penalties in war times as well as in peace.

"But whatever is done," General Wood declared, "don't give us any possibility of a Harry Thaw case in the army. Give us a simple, direct process. We don't want the haggling over technicalities of Civil Court cases."

General Chamberlain shared this view as opposed to the suggestion that the military legal system should be put entirely under any legal authorities. He opposed the suggestion that it be made mandatory that trained legal officers preside over Courts. General Scott was positive in his assertion that control of discipline was an essential function of command.

"The weakening of discipline in the Russian army," said General Scott, "destroyed Russia."

While probably 75 per cent of the cases brought to trial during the war never should have reached a court-martial stage, General Wood said, it was the inexperience of officers, their lack of the habit of "command and the failure of the human element that could not be reached by law which caused this situation, he added. "The fundamental defect in our court-martial procedure," he said, "is not in the machinery, but in the failure to carry out its operations properly."

General Wood urged more careful scrutiny be given to cases before they were brought to trial, particularly by division or department commanders; that greater use be made of the many disciplinary measures not involving legal proceedings at the disposal of commanders; that competent counsel be assigned to all prisoners to protect their rights, and that Judge Advocates of Courts incline toward the French system, by which the legal officer merely presents the case and does not take on the character of a prosecuting officer.

Wilson Thanks F. Hitchcock.

Paris, April 18.—President Wilson sent for Frank Hitchcock Monday to thank him for his co-operation in advancing the league of nations idea, especially with reference to the Monroe doctrine amendment.

HUNGARIAN REDS KILL ARCHDUKE

Doctor Wekerle, Former Premier, Also Reported to Have Been Executed.

LENINE OFFERS HUNS ARMY

Heavy Fighting Continues in Streets of Munich Between Communists and Government Forces—Hoffman Regime Restored.

London, England, April 18.—A Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company says that the Aftonbladet and the Abendblatt of Berlin print reports received from travelers to the effect that communists at Budapest have executed Archduke Joseph, Dr. Alexander Wekerle, former premier, and Baron Joseph Sateprenyi, minister of commerce. The report, the dispatch says, has not been confirmed.

Predicts Dissolution of Entente. Paris, April 18.—A wireless dispatch sent by Tehtcherin, the Russian bolshevik foreign minister, to Bela Kun, Hungarian communist leader, and intercepted by the French wireless, predicts the speedy dissolution of the entente.

The dispatch says French and British wireless dispatches picked up announce that allies' troops soon will enter Hungary, but that the Americans are showing a moderate policy toward the bolsheviks.

Lenine Offers Germans Army.

Berlin, April 18.—According to the Tages Zeitung, shortly after the Hungarian revolution the Berlin cabinet had a prolonged deliberation over a note from Nicholas Lenine, Russian bolshevik premier, and his foreign minister, Tehtcherin, which was sent through Adolph Joffe, German ambassador to Russia, offering an alliance and an army of 500,000 men to be used against the entente. The newspaper adds that it does not know what reply was sent to the Russians.

Nationwide Soviet Plan Approved. In spite of adverse votes by the independent socialists, the soviet congress adopted the resolution sponsored by the majority socialists for the incorporation of every ounce of national economic energy into a nationwide soviet system which will culminate in a national workers' chamber, representatives of all crafts, arts, professions and industries.

The resolution provides for strict party representation of employers and employees.

Fighting in Munich Streets.

The latest news received here is to the effect that the communists in Munich have not yet been mastered and that heavy fighting is raging in the streets of Munich between red guards and troops loyal to the government.

The central railway station, the post office and telegraph office and several other public buildings again are in the hands of the communists, who used heavy mine throwers in their capture. A number of persons have been killed or wounded.

Doctor Leven is said to have fled to Switzerland with 2,000,000 marks (\$400,000) of state money.

Says Hoffman Regime Restored.

Paris, April 18.—A proclamation issued by the Bavarian government announces that the garrison at Munich has swept away the soviet forces, that the regime of Herr Hoffmann has been re-established and that the transportation of the Polish General Heller's army across Germany for Poland will start April 15.

U. S. OCEAN FLIGHT SOON?

Navy to Have Vessels Stationed Across the Atlantic During Airplane's Trip.

Washington, April 18.—The time for the start of America's attempt to cross the Atlantic by the air route is not far distant. This became apparent when the navy department allowed it to become known that Admiral Mayo and Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt would confer today on the assignment and location of vessels that will be strung across the Atlantic during the flight.

TROOPS ON WAY TO CUSTER

Four Detachments Leave Camp Mills, N. Y., in One Train for Michigan.

Camp Mills, N. Y., April 18.—Four detachments of troops left here in one train for Camp Custer, Michigan. They were one officer and 51 men of the 104th transportation company, one officer and 49 men of the 134th field artillery, one officer and 54 men of the 146th infantry and three officers and 258 men of the 304th infantry.



New photograph of Representative E. T. Taylor of Colorado, author of a measure providing farms for soldiers. He urges that applicants for farms write their congressmen asking that the bill be passed.

50 KILLED IN GERMANY

200 Others Wounded in Fight at Dusseldorf.

Government Troops Rout Spartacists After Bloody Battle—General Injured by Bomb.

London, April 18.—Fifty persons have been killed and 200 wounded in fighting between German government troops and Spartacists at Dusseldorf, said a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam.

The Reds at Munich have captured the railway station.

The new Spartacist uprising at Dusseldorf has been crushed by government troops after bloody fighting, according to information from Berlin.

Fresh disorders have broken out at Hamburg and desultory looting and fighting are reported from that city.

The soldiers in the barracks at Stettin have gone on strike for a continuance of their war pay.

Government troops are restoring quiet in Berlin following a fight between soldiers and street vendors in the northern part of the city, in which several persons were wounded.

The soviet at Schweinfurt, in Bavaria, has been overthrown, according to the Berliner Lokal Anzeiger. Anarchy prevails in some parts of Bavaria.

In fighting between government forces and Spartacists at Isenlohn, in Westphalian Prussia, General Heutel and eight communists were wounded by bombs.

KILLS WIFE, SON AND SELF

William J. Marwitz, Assistant Postmaster at Hinsdale, Ill., Also Wounds Daughter.

Chicago, April 18.—Wm. J. Marwitz, assistant postmaster at Hinsdale, shot and killed his wife, his infant son, Kenneth, and himself. He also shot his six-year-old daughter, Margaret. No hope is held out that she can live. All were shot through the head. The police believe that despondency, caused by the ill health of his wife, may have been the motive for the murder and suicide. It was hinted, however, that Marwitz had troubles of another sort and regarding which there was considerable secrecy. The family is said not to have had many friends among the citizens of Hinsdale, and lived largely to themselves. Marwitz was thirty-two years old. He had been married eight or ten years.

CONVALESCENT NURSES BACK

Fifty-Three Army and Navy Men and Women Arrive at New York on Steamer Carrillo.

New York, April 18.—Twenty-six nurses, one officer and one enlisted man, all convalescing from illness or wounds, arrived here on the steamship Carrillo from Bordeaux. Also there were a few casuals, making altogether 53 army and navy men and women aboard.

Two Killed Over Card Game.

Duluth, Minn., April 18.—In a fight that the police say started over a poker game at the Esmond hotel, Peter Johnson, aged twenty-five, and Frank Vogler, twenty-four, crashed through a window in a room on the third floor of the hotel and fell three stories to the pavement. Johnson was instantly killed and Vogler horribly crushed and is dying in a hospital.